HER DEATH A POLITICAL EVENT.

PROVE THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. J PARIS, July 24.

The death of Gambetta's mother has been at-

putting his hand before his face, sobbed and wept. I went up to him, and when the hands had fallen took them both and wrang them. An immense number of Deputies, between whom and him freezing coldness had sprung up, acted as I did. It was a decisive moment in my life. The situation is very grave, and none of us can say how the Conference will eventuate. The Extreme Left had agreed that I was to not only answer Gambetta's speech of the day before, but to overhaul his policy as Foreign Minister and prove him the author of this terrible Egyptian mess. But when I saw him there sobbing beside an open grave I felt that I must entirely change the plan of campaign, and make a speech wholly different from the one on which I had been meditating the whole night and which I had been meditating the whole night and forenoon. It was impossible to tomahawk a man in Gamhetta's profound affliction. He would not, I knew, remain in the Chamber to retort on what I Revolution by Thiers and Mignet, and hoarded unmight advance against him. I had not a quarter of an hour to reflect on the new position which I was obliged to occupy. The strain on the mind was a fearful one, and I was really thi, for my health is out of order. However, I got through the unexpected ordeal by taking up high ground on the Egyptian question, which I regarded from a truly national point of view. The Right and all those Centrists who have not speculated in Egyptians ap-

planded me just as warmly as my own friends." Clemenceau has won a place by his last speech in the Chamber, and indeed in European politics, which he never previously occupied. He is to a far greater degree than he ever was previously a directing force in the Republican party. The speech he delivered on Wednesday was a doctrinal one. I venture to predict that a school will arise out of it, and that it will have an influence on the foreign polities of this country analogous to that produced on the slavery question by THE TERBUNE platform which Horace Greeley created. M. Clemenceau did not appeal to Jingoism, but to love of glory. He showed that it was not by lending herself to military violence and Bourse greed, that France would extend her infinence. So far from returning to the traditional lines of the Monarchy and Empire, she should strike ont into a democratic foreign policy, aim at meral conquests, and regard war as as an economical heresy As a common-sense view of military glory is beginning to prevail in this country, M. Clemencean was tumultuously applauded by the Chamber, and not least by its Royalist members. He told me that his faith in his principles was much strengthened when he saw that he had with him at least three-fourths of his colleagues, and that he was still more pleased when he since ascertained that all the notes he struck in his oration on the Egyptian credits found scho throughout the whole country. He was agreeably surprised to receive adhesions from many places which he had deemed hotbeds of reaction. In discussing his speech, which, as I have shown, was delivered under solemn and peculiar circumstances, I should throw into relief the American accent of its doctrinal parts. Clemenceau regards Wendell Phillips as the greatest orator of modern times, ranking him not only first in the United States but When the Deputy of Montmartre in Europe. was in the United States, he used at much inconvenience to go long journeys to hear Wendell Phillips I can discern an American savor in those parts of the speech in which the rights of the Fellaheen were asserted in opposition to the claims of the bankers to whom the ex-Khedive practically sold them and the Delta of the Nile. In noble terms the Deputy of Montmartre vindicated the thesis that a foreign policy based on righteensness was ademocratic one and the only one which a Republic professing to be founded on justice could follow with permanent advantage. He believed that such a policy was imperatively needed in dealing with semi-civilized races. France in the eighteenth century owed her splended prestige to her advocacy of the principles of universal jusrelative duties of one nation toward another were the same as individual men owe to one another. It was for this reason that Jefferson said: "Every youn has two countries: his native one and France. I was not in the Chamber. But I have been told by friends who were that

was a tremendons hit. M. Clemenceau awoke a fine feeling and showed in what true patriotism consisted. He was proud to belong to a nation which, in spite of her faults, merited Jefferson's eulogium. Again, we find the Wendell Phillips influence in that part of the oration in which Clemenceau in the name of science and in terse, strong and elevated terms stood out against the doctrine of Gambetta that there are races that must be governed by the lash. There was, scientifically speaking, no such thing as immutability of race, and there was be tween races as between individuals only one broad line of demarcation. It ran between those worked and those who would do no work. Every people that toiled would be redeemed by the emancipating action of their labor. They might for a time be conquered and preyed upon by a greedy and more strongly ganized society; but soon or late they would force their conquerers to make terms with them. M. Ciemeaceau in the Chamber avoided entering into ethnographical considerations on the relative value of the negroes in the United States and the Egyptians. But in a private conversation with me he observed that there was no hereditary predisposition in the negro brain for civilizain a word, the negro had no pedigree to show in his cerebral convolutions of civilized ancestors

The Egyptians had. They were civilized when Greece was the abode of troglodytes. Deposits of many other races had been superadded since Alexander the Great conquered Egypt. But if some of them were barbarous some were highly polished, and they were all assimilated by the laborious native stock. The French peasant, emancipated ninety years ago by the French Revolution, was not in many respects

The death of Gambetta's mother has been attended with political consequences when her beings strengly feld. And yet that lady was old, led a very veitired life in an unfashionable corner of Nice, and only acknowledged a revenue of 3,000 frances a year. As she was in her severity-first year, her leash was an event to be apprehended before it took place. No doubt the manner in which it has been as well to be apprehended before it took place. No doubt the manner in which it has been added to the severity-first year, her leash was an event to be apprehended before it took place. No doubt the manner in which it has been doubted in the seventies of t they were interred on Saturday. Gambetta, his sister and her husband and enlisten, with four intimate friends, preceded them in the night express. At Marseilles the train balted for a short time. The Democratic party there did not make any sign, but personal triends gathered to the railway terminus to condole. Madame Adam, who is on a visit with a freek trailly was among the number. minus to condole. Madame Adam, who is with a Greek family, was among the number

with a Greek family, was among the number.

The late Madame Gambetta was a bourgeois Cornelia. She was a woman of a broad, clear and powerful intellect, which her own efforts and the circumstances of her hie formed. The instruction she received when a girl was much less than what is now imparted to children in primary schools. When she married she hardly knew how to read, write or east up accounts. In attending with her husbano to the affairs of their shop she learned. A maiden sister reheved her of the cares of housekeeping and of tooking after the wardrobes of the two children, Leon (the outdor) and Benedetta (now Madame Leris, so that when trade was slack she had time to study. known to her husband some of the money that she helped to earn. Her object in doing so was to en-able her son, whose forensic capacity she divined when he was a mere child, to follow an oratorical when he was a mere child, to follow an oratorical vocation should be discover one in himself. The elder Gambetia, she well knew, would never aid the boy in a glorious career. He intended to bring him up to the grocery business, and was with defi-culty induced to place him at a better school than the communal one. Madame Gambetta insisted upon his being sent when he left the Petit Semiupon his being sent when he left the Petit Seminaire of Mentraucon to a high school, and it was the
money that she secretly hoarded which enabled
him to come to Paris and attend the law school
here. She had a hopeful disposition and was cordual and obligging in her relations with neighbors,
friends and kinstolik. In personal appearance she
resembled Gambetta, but had a finer head.
Her features, without masculinity, were energetic, and there was easy dignity in
her carriage and manner. She had a very respectable air, and dressed when a guest of her son at the
Petit Bourbon in a rich, but sober and unpretending style. When I speak of her as a visitor to the
Palace in which Gambetta spent nearly three years,
I should add that she did not sleep there. The excitement of popular fetes agreed with her, and she
made a point of celebrating la Sainte Bastille along
with her children. The immediate cause of her made a point of ociebrating la Sainte Bastille along with her children. The immediate cause of her death is thought to have been a too rapid journey. As her husband was poorly she delayed to the last moment her journey to Faris to celebrate the lith of July. Being a woman of saving habits and not prone to give way to her infirmtices, she disregarded the injunctions of her children to travel in a sleeping cas. The second-class carriage in which she traveled was crowded and the weather muggy and oppressive. She looked very tired when she got to St. Mande, but declared there was hothing the matter and insisted on going to the review for which cambetta had sent her a tacket. She also wanted to see the school brigade maneavire in the Place de l'hotel de Ville. As she was arranging with her eldest grandcoild (the son of sime Leris by her first husband) to go, she was selzed with a racking headache and led as if her skull and brain were going to tairst. Madame Leris said: "It's only fatigue. Come with me into the next room and he down. You will be all right presently." The old hidy rose, staggered on a lew paces and fell down. She was taken up senseless and laid on a child's bed, from which she never rose. A small blood-vessel had burst. One of the doctors in attendance wanted to hasten the end, for he said she must, consciousness having remained, have been in the state of one who had taken a dose of curare. The limbs and longue were paralyzed. But the eyes said loving things to the afflicted son, who remained beside ter night and day. She did not sleep from the time she was struck down, and often utered marticulate groans. Gambetta quitted son, who remained despression based over her face, a deep groan was hear a still style had beft the boods. with her chridren. The immediate cause of her death is thought to have been a too rapid expression passed over her face, a deep groan was heard, and then it was seen that the last spark of vitality had left the body.

SEQUELS TO THE STRIKE.

Scarcely more than the ghost of the recent strike Scarcely more than the ghost of the recent strike of freight-handiers was to be observed yesterday in this city. Mintary Hall, the headquarters of the men was closed, aithough it had been announced that some of the leaders would be there to receive any offers of employment that merchants or others might make. The benefit performance at "Harry' Hill's was a failure, and it was feared that the control of the expenses for Harry Hills was a lating, the expenses for printing. A lew leaders of the late movement were present, and a few variety performers tried to cheer them up by songs and other kinds of entertainment. A few more of the strikers were put at work yesters. A lew more of the strikers were put at work yester-day. The Pennsylvania Railroad officials say they have so large a lorce that they cannot put many more men at work until some of the others leave them. The agents of the Eric and New-York Central Companies are evidently in no hurry to ex-tend open arms to the strikers. Very lew of the old men were put at work yesterday by either com-

At the meeting of the Jersey City freight-handlers

At the meeting of the Jersey City freight-handlers in St. Michaei's Institute yesterday morning, Jersmiah Murphy dealed the accusations made against him by the New-York members of the Executive Committee, and attributed them to jealousy. He arged the men to remain firm, and tool them that victory was near at hand. The meeting was adjourned until Saturday.

Patrick Weish, of No. 168 Eighth-st., Jersey City, employed by the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, while returning last might to his home, was assaulted and severely beaten by John Ryan, one of the striking freightmandlers. Welsh was taken to his home. His assaulant was arrested. Syan is the man who, with others, on July 26 attempted to resene Michaei Hart, who was affected for assaulting the Italian laborers at the local freight station in Grove-st. Failing in this, Ryan went before Justice Warren Failing in this, Ryan went before Justice Warren Hart, who was a the local freight station in Grove-st. Failing in this, Ryan went before Justice Warren and procured a warrant for the arrest of Officer Connors, of the Second Precinct, charging him with connors, or the second Freehet, charging him with atrocious assault and battery upon Hart. Connors gave bail in \$500 to appear for trial. Ryan is held upon the charges of assault, inciting a riot, and at-tempting to rescue a prisoner.

"Mamma, what makes angels?" asked a little boy, who had been rending of the heavenly li-habitants. The mother glanced out into the oreunrd, and, with a warning look, selemnly replied: "Unitie fruit, my dear."

LAWYERS IN COUNCIL.

SUPREME COURT REORGANIZATION. CIVIL LAW IN LOUISIANA—JURISPRUDENCE AND LAW REPORMS—OFFICERS ELECTED FOR THE ENSUING

SARATOGA, Aug. 10.-In the Bar Association meet ing to-day Thomas J. Semme, of New-Orleans, read a paper on "Civil Law," as transplanted into Louisiana. It was a carefully prepared statement of the laws governing persons and property in

Louisiana under the Code Napoleon, The majority report of the select committee of the association on the relief of the United States Supreme Court was then presented. The committee was appointed at the annual meeting of the associa-1881, and it was composed of Messrs. Phelps, of Vermont, president of the association; Clarkson N. Potter, of New-York, president elect; Charles S. Bradley, of Rnode Island; John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky; Cortlandt Parker, of New-Jersey; R. T. Merrick, of Washington City; Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia; Rufus King, of Ohio; and Henry Hitchcock, of Missouri. On the death of Clarkson N. Potter the vacancy in the committee was filled by the unanimous selection or William M. Evarts. The report, after referring to the immense amount of business before the Supreme Court, and the impossibility of reaching a decision in a case within three years, speaks of the gratifying indications that the National Legislature may respond to the public demand for action. The bills introduced in Congress are referred to, but it is remarked that it would not be wise nor appropriate for the association to undertake to review in detail the plans proposed in the bills; or to do more than indicate its convictions in respect of the general scheme of relief which should be adopted. The conclusions stated by the committee relate only to the comparative ments of the three principal plans before the last Congress, considered with reference to their general and characteristic

The question, says the report, practically lies between two general plans. One of these is represented by a cill introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Manning of Mississippi, and a similar bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Pugh, of Alabama; another, by the Senate bill introduced by Judge Davis, of Illinois, and two House bills, one introduced by Mr. Payson, of Illinois, and the other (which it is understood was prepared by Judges Blatchford and Benedict) by Mr. McCook, of New-York; for though there are important differences of detail between the three bills iast mentioned the general scheme of relief is the same in all. The House bill introduced by Mr. Hardy, of New-York, and understood to have been prepared by a committee of the New-York Bar Association, which provides for an increase of Circuit Judges and the holding of general terms of the Circuit Courts, coincides in principle, to that extent, with the bills last mentioned.

A third plan is represented by the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Miller, of California, and which was prepared by Judge Sawver, of the Ninth Circuit. This bill adopts Senator Davis's plan, which Judge Sawyer (in his pamphlet advocating his own bill) considers "excellent, so far as it goes"; but, on the ground that a still larger force is needed. provides for the addition of nine more Justices to the Supreme Court. The eighteen Justices of the Supreme Court are then to constitute a "National Court of Appeals," inferior to the Supreme Court, sitting at Washington in two independent divisions, to which all appeals from the circuits shall first come. Still above this is to be the enlarged Supreme Court of eighteen Justices, who shall sit together from time to time as the Supreme Court, only for the hearing of causes involving more than one hundred thousand dollars, and appeals or causes transferred to it from the National

peals or causes transferred to it from the National Court of Appeals, or on error from the State courts, as provided for in the bill.

The distinguishing features of this plan do not commend themselves to the committee. Of the two other plans, Mr. Manning's bill provides in substance for the division of the present Supreme Court into three divisions of three judges each—(1) equity, (2) common law, and (3) all admiralty and revenue and United States cases. Questions regarding a construction of the Constitution, or a treaty, and all causes on error from a State Supreme Court are to be heard by the full Court.

The characteristic feature of the remaining plan for the relief of the Federal judiciary—as well the supreme as the inferior courts, which is common to the bills introduced respectively by Judge Davis in the Senate and Messrs, Payson, MeCook and Hardy in the House—is that it proposes to create in some form in the segeral circuits now established an intermediate Court of Appeals, to which, in the first instance, all appealable cases shall be taken on error or appeal from the Circuit or District Courts; the judgment of such Appeliate Court to be final in all cases involving less than \$10,000, except in certain cases. This plan affords relief for the Supreme Court by limiting the right of appeal thereto from Court by limiting the right of appeal thereto from this Aspellate Court. All the bells mentioned, ex-cept Mr. Hardy's, limit such right to cases involv-ing (1) more than \$10,000, or, without regard to amount involved; (2) the construction of the Con-stitution or a treaty or law of the United States, and (3) questions certified by the Appellate Court to be of such nature or importance as to require a final decision by the Supreme Court; in the two latter cases, only the specific questions of law in dispute to be certified up, and the decision of the Appellate Court on questions of fact to be final in dispute to be certified up, and the decision of the Appellate Court on questions of fact to be final in

cases.
The committee are of the opinion that of the two plans, the one is generally to be preferred which provides an intermediate appellate court in the

several circuits.

On the ground that a division of the Supreme Court into sections, whether its numbers remain as at present, or be enlarged, would be contrary even to the letter of the Constitution, much more to its to the letter of the Constitution, much more to its true intent—that it would impair the dignity and efficiency of the court and greatly lessen, if not destroy, the confidence of the people in the decisions promulgated in its nafne,—and that these tatal objections cannot be avoided, unless by pragtically surrendering the advantage sought to be gained—the committee are unable to approve any plan for dividing the Supreme Court.

The report is signed by John W. Stevenson, Charles S. Bradley, Kutus King, Alex R. Lawton and Heary Hitchcock.

Winnam Allen Butler, chairmen of the Committee on Jurisprid nee and Law Reforms, presented a report in pursuance of the resolutions referred them in 1879, 1880 and 1881. They proposed the rollowing:

in 1879, 1880 and 1881. They proposed the following:

Resoired, That this association recommends the passage by the Legislatures of the several States and Territories of the act relating to acknowledgments of instruments affecting real estate in the form reported by the committee, and that under the direction of said committee the several local councils be, and they are hereby, requested to further by all proper means the passage of such set by their State Legislatures.

Resoired, That in view of the frequent occurrence of cases of irregular and framinhent practices in the content of suits for divorce, involving abuse of the process of the courts, breach of processional obligations and continuate at actual crime, the local councils of the association and the several State and local bar associations be respectfully requested as far as possible to expose such irregularities and tramis and to secure the punishment of all parties concerned in them.

Resoired, That in view of the growing evil of hasty and fill-considered legislation, and of defective phraseology in the statute law, the association recommends the adoption by the several States of a permanent system by which the important duty of revising and maturing the acts introduced in the Legislatures soail be intrinsted to competent officers, either by the creation of special commissions to commistions of revision, or by devolving the duty upon the Attornet-General of the State.

The General Council reported the following officers

who were elected: President—Alexander R. Law-ton Georgia; Secretary—Edward Otis Hinkley, Battimore; Treasurer—Francis Rawle, Philasel-phia; Excentive Committee—Alessra, Luke P. Po-land, St. Johnsbury, Vt. chairman; Simeon E. Baldwin, New-Haven, Conn.; William Alien Butler,

New-York.

A long list of vice-presidents and of members of focal councils was also reported.

A minority report signed by Edward J. Phelps, Cortlandt Farker, William M. Evarts and Richard T. Merrick, proposed the following legislation as affording the best remedy for the existing emergency:

affording the best remedy for the existing emergency:

That the Supreme Court should be divided into two or more sections for the hearing of the causes upon their docket, except such as are hereafter mentioned as proper to be heard before the whole court.

Such sections not to be made up by permanent assignment of judges, but by since system of division as the court may from time to time find expedient; no judge to six upon review of also we decision; and the causes not to be distributed by their subjects, but according to the distributed by their subjects, but according to the distributed by their subjects, but according to the distributed of the court, under such regulations for the unstateh of business as they may deem expecient.

All causes pertaining to the original jurisdiction of the court, and all those involving questions under the Constitution of freaties of the United States, to be heard as now nearest before either of the division, or upon previous application, direct to be so heard.

Causes heard before either of the divisions, to be ordered by such division, if thought advisable, to be reargued before the whole court. Causes decided by a division, to be reported to the whole court before the genoms is annonneed, and all judgments to be rendered as the judgments of the whole court.

This system, as will be perceived from the statistics above given, will so increase the present capacity of the court for the discharge of business that it may be safe to assume that at lease 700 causes, and perhaps more, could be disposed of yearly, taking one year with another. A rate of deepatch that would soon bring up the present

arrears and would afterward enable the court to hear causes, if not during the term in which they are entered, at the next term at farthest.

at the next term at farthest.

Professor Hitchcock, of St. Louis, and C. C. Boney, President of the Illinois State Bar Association, supported the majority report. Edward J. Phelps, of Vermont, and W. H. Russell, of St. Louis, who were severe in denunciation of Senator Davis's bill, recommended by the majority report, gave interesting statistics showing the increase of the Supreme Court. They favored the minority report,

The Association will conclude the debate to-

PUREOY AND HIS FOLLOWERS AT SEA.

The Tammany Society of the Annexed District of the City of New York went down the bay yesterday afternoon for its sixth annual excursion and pienic, which proved to be far more excursion than pienic. Now, a Tammany pienic, one might suppose, would be a John Kelly pienic, but to prevent any such error a large sheet upon the vessel's side proclaimed that this excursion was "Anti-Kelly." The steamer Blackbird sailed down the Harlem at 10:30 o'clock, with the barge Neilson bound to one of her sides, that this excursion was "Anti-Kelly." The steamer Blackbird sailed down the Harlem at 10:30 o'clock, with the barge Neilson bound to one of her sides, the other side being reserved for the barge Warren, which was picked up at Brooklyn. But while the steamer was still lying at the Mott Haven Dock, an eager throng was crowding about the square counter in the barge where four keeps of beer were pouring torth a foamy flood to the full capacity of their several bungs. The excursion was managed by Henry D. Purroy, whose jovial air as he responded to every challenge for the drinks was only marred by his prudent habit of pouring out the contents of his glass upon the floor after a sip. It is impossible to name all of the 2,000 persons upon the boat. But those who made up the mass of this anti-Kelly array were not without their characteristic peculiarities. Foremost was a love of lager beer; then came an unconquerable affinity between manly arms and womanly waists; and finally, the generic trait of grasping a cigar firmly between the lips during the waltzes, while a check rests confidingly upon the shoulder. The satyr-footed sport was not confined to waltzes and quadrilles; here might be seen the clog, the breakdown and the hornpipes, with all their noisy accompaniments; and there was even a suggestion of a Scotch reel, which, as there was not a solitary Scot on board, was nipped in the bud.

The boats crossed the bay to Staten Island and

there was not a solitary Scot on board, was nipped in the bud.

The boats crossed the bay to Staten Island and passed slowly down the Kill von Kull, a channel haunted by stenches which might vie with those of the famous City of Cologne. The politics of the company, it is said, were not the governing reason in the selection of this route. After a run of three hours the boats reached Alderney Park, a small grove upon the New-Jersey shore, peopled by chickens, sharpers and mosquitoes. The chickens came from a neighboring tarmyard and mingled familiarly with the company. The mosquitoes came out of the thicket; but the sharpers came from nobody knows where. At all events, they found numerous victims. The wheel of fortune swallowed up the dimes as fast as nickets could be sold, but the betting upon the dice was the most popular means of losing money. Some of the company made a rush for the blackberry patch, which they quickly despoiled of its luscious truit, paying a good price, however, to the mosquitoes, which drink the blood of Tammany with perfect readiness. As some of the boys were talking of visiting a peach orchard, the last whustle blew, and the reluctant throng wert back to the boats, to pass the hours of return in increasing sprightliness and hisarity.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECHES,

Extracts from His Closing Remarks on the Vote of Credit and His Speech on National Finance.

The fact that the Egyptians chose to estab-

It is easy to say that France was in a false position in Exppt on account of what she had done in Tunis. But, unfortunately, when you have not the argument back as far as Tunis, it does not stop there. It goes back behind Tunis; it runs back to the Anglo Turkish Convention, and our connection with Cyprus, and those who blane France for what she has done in Tunis must consider what inducements were offered to her to enter upon her Tunisian policy.

France for what she has done in Tunis must consider what indocements were offered to her to enter upon her that indocements were offered to her to enter upon her that indocements were offered to her to enter upon her that when the process of these debates various of the said of the old post office building and for the selection of the said of the old Post office building, and for the selection of the said of the old Post office building, and for the selection of the selection of the said of the old Post office building, and for the selection of the said of the old Post office building, They were not sufficiently definite, however, for him to make public this point, that when a question of stringent of recent her side of the old Post office with the Commissioners of Emigration with regard to the new limitagent law. Only three of the said to the new limitagent law. Only three of the said to the new limitagent law. Only three of the said to the new limitagent law. Only three of the said to the new limitagent law. Only three of the said to the new limitagent law. Only three of the said to the new limitagent law. Only three of the said to the new limitagent law. Only three of the said to the new limitagent law. Only three of the said to the new limitagent law. Only three of the said to the new limitagent law. Only three of the said to the new limitagent law. Only three of the said to the new limitagent law. The section of the said to the new limitagent law. The section of the said to the extraction of the country, instructing them to the said to the new limitagent law. The section is to the votering policy which I strong the prepared to give my addison to the torein policy which I strong by the said to the new limitagent law. The section is also the the said to the new limitagent law. The section is also the said to the new limitagent law. The section is the said to the new limitagent law. The section is the said to the new limitagent law. The section is also the tenth of the crime of the crime of the crime of the s Let those gentlemen do as Fox did, as Burke and Lord Charbam and. Do not let them Lay down the singgrah doctrine that Englishmen are blindly like sheep to follow a particular poley, and to give their votes in schene for what they in inter hearts condenn. Let this question be tried on its rights. I believe it is being tried, Will you claim that perfect justice and freedom to judge is in the past 1 Yet you feel hat there is something cesides the past—that you must look onward to the future, and that you wil give us your support, as at this moment the Nation in all its borders is giving as its support, because they see we are engaged in an enterprise which we desire and mean to follow with all our energy floud cheers), and which we trust it may be granted to us to labor for, for maintaining the interests of the Empire, for promoting the welfare of the Egyptian people, and for doing honest work toward the establishment of the peace and order of the world.

It was Lord B aconsfield in this House in one of hi It was Let'l B aconsma in the House hone of many sententions declarations who had it down that expensiture depends on policy. In the main, I believe that is true. We have no longer men of the calibre and policy of Joseph Hume who so threagn their work witaout reward and probably without grafitude, as he did. But in the main, no doubt, it is policy which governsex peniture. But the right honorable gentleman makes this extraordinary claim. He says, "I quite agree that in the estimate of expenditure of the present year you may be justified in deducting that portion of the year which due to the nests of a former administration—such, for exthe estimate of expenditure of the present year you may be justified in deducting that portion of the year which is due to the nets of a former administration—such, for example, as the £1,200,000 or £1,300,000 when we have to pay on account of the £6,000,000 vote of credit." So far, all is wed. But what does be append to that. He says he is also justified in deducting them from his total of expenditure for his own years. I really can hardly express the astonis ment with which I view that proposition. He has injured our years and laid on them a very heavy burden, and yet he says that he is cuttified to deduce the amounts from his own years. It is like this: Supposing that I am a gross and irrectalinable spenditure and I got heavily indebted to a tradesman. The tradesman says he has suffered a heavy loss from my having had dealings with him. According to the comparison of the right honorable gentleman I should have a perfectly good answer to the tradesman if I were to say, "My dear str, it is quite true that you have been heavily injured by me, but I have injured myself just as much. Therefore, we are entitled to set off the one against the other." [Laughter.] A more portentious or extraordinary claim was never advanced by the right honorable gentleman.

There were Conservative Governments, those of 1852

There were Conservative Governments, those of 1852 and 1858, for instance, which showed no disposition whatever to augment the public charse by a great extension of establishments or by a policy which tended only to by heavy burdens on the contary. In 1866 the change first became evident, since that time those who carefully examine the figures of the case will find that though there has been a siendy tendency to increase in the expenditure of the country, yet that tendency on the average of years has been comparalively slight when Liberal Governments have been in office, and has been multiplied many fold when Governments have been in office from the party opposite. The action upon the public dobt is not under any Administration salisactory. Yet it has been less unsatisfactory when Liberal Governments have been in office, when I say this it is not for the sake of getting credit, because I admit that I do not claim credit for the present state of the finances of the country. But I do wish to inspire gentlemen opposite—I keep they do not talak it imperiment—with a sense of their returning to the old state of their party with regard to economy in the public service," and I am sure in making that recommendation I am consulting their own interests, though I am not doing it on that account. [Laughter,] But it will greatly tend to their own interests as party and to the welfare of the whole commanity if they will conduct the Conservatives of thirty or forty years ago, both in their care for minate own interests as a party and to the weather the was community if they will emulate the Conservatives therty or forty years ago, both in their care for minu economy—in which I fully admit they relain their dis-to serve the public—and likewise in their disposition amin those needless acts of public policy by which the have recently added so much to the burdens of the country.

DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED BY A STONE. An Italian boy, age fifteen, while picking rags in

Second-ave., between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth Second-ave, between Sixty-minth and Seventiethsia, yesterday, was struck on the head with a rock
thrown from the house in front of which he was
standing. The rock cut through to the brain, inflicting a wound three-fourths of an inch in depth
and two and a half inches long. He was taken to
the Presbyterian Hospital in an insensible condition, and could not give his name. He wore brown
trousers and a brown waistcoat and a stripped shiri.
Last evening the physicians at the hospital reported
him in a critical condition and in great danger of
an attack of meningitis. The police authorities
state that they know the boy who threw the rock,
and will be able to arrest him.

From resthetic Boston comes this bit of wit: We were eating our supper, and Mrs. Dodge was cooking becisicak. I asked my little girl how she would have her becateak cooked. She replied, "I will have it ton-der and true."

JUDGE FOLGER IN NEW-YORK

A CONFERENCE ABOUT IMMIGRATION. OTHER DEPARTMENT WORK ATTENDED TO-THE CHARGES AGAINST APPRAISER HOWARD-A WORD

OR TWO ON POLITICS. Secretary Folger arrived in this city Wednesday afternoon and went to the Hoffman House. He spent the evening quietly after dining at the Union League Club with Assistant Treasurer Acton. Mr. Folger's visit was stated by him to be merely for the purpose of attending to public duties. He will go to his me in Geneva., N. Y., probably to-day, and expects to return to Washington on August 22. On Wednesday evening a TRIBUNE reporter found Mr. Folger and Mr. Acton conversing together in the lobby of the Hoffman

"I have no views to express whatever on any ques tion," the Secretary said. "The occasion of my visit to New-York is to look after three public matters. I wish to arrange for the sale of the old Post Office here, to provide for the execution of the new immigration laws, and to choose a site for the new public buildings in Brooklyn. Regarding the sale of the old Post Office, ail I have to do is to select an auc tioneer. As to the other business-well, I will have to see several persons about it."

see several persons about it."

Begarding the statements that the Secretary had intimated that he would give Appraiser Howard an opportunity to be heard in full with respect to the adverse report of Special Agent Brackett on the charges of Inspec. tor Obeirne against the Appraiser Mr. Folger said: "I have not offered Mr. Howard an opportunity to be heard in reply to Captain Brackett's report. I have sent a copy of the report to him. I do not understand it to be the custom of the Treasury Department to afford a hearing to an accused officer after the investigation by the special agent of the Department."

" But Mr. Howard says that he had no opportunity to testify before Captain Brackett," said the reporter.
"I don't knew anything about that," Mr. Folger re plied; "I suppose that he knew that the investigation

was going on." "Then if a special agent reports as proved any charges against a Government official, of violations of the Departments regulations, a penalty must be en-

"That is an assumption that anyone can make," re plied Mr. Folger. "People can draw their own infer ences." Mr. Folger stated that he had not fully consid. ered Captain Brackett's report, and he could express no

piled Mr. Folger. "People can draw their own inferences." Mr. Folger stated that he had not fully considered Captain Brackett's report, and he could express no decided opinion regarding the matter. Respecting the exchange of three and a half per cent bonds for the new three per cent bonds, the Secretary said that he thought it would be a success. "We have received 2,000 packages of bonds for exchange," he said, "but no estimate can be formed of their face amount. Two packages that were opened contained more than a million dollars, and another one contained \$500,000. If the packages all run as well there is no reason for supposing that the exchange will not be a great success. The packages are now being opened only for the purpose of certifying to their correctness. No account is kept of the amounts forwarded. I go back to Washington on the 22d for the purpose of opening all the packages and determining the question of priority of presentation."

As to political matters Mr. Feiger was especially guarded in his remarks. When asked what he thought of the prospects for Republican success in this State this autumn he replied that he was "the poorest man in the country to go to for an opinion." He thought that the talk regarding his candidate for the nomination in the popular sease of the word, as one "actively working to secure it."

"Are you willing to say whether or not you would accept the nomination if it were tendered to you by the State Convention!" asked the reporter.

"Horace Greedey used to say." Mr. Acton interposed here, "that it was wise to decline bothing that had not been offered to you."

"It was satisfied to leave my former position in New-York," Mr. Polger said, "for the present, one and I may be satisfied to leave my position in Washington if called upon. What is it the Scriptore says about eating what is set before you and asking no questions?"

Yesterday secretary Folger spent most of the day at the sub-Treasury. He was driven there from his hele by Assistant Treasurer Acton. At the Sub-Treasury

ers write at once to dovernor Cornell, urgund him to redesignate the Board of Emigration as the one with which
the Secretary of the reasony would make its contract
for the regulation of immigration, the commissioners
thought that as the present Board here had been created
by state law for that purpose it was the proper one to
earry out the previous of the National law. Mr. Foiger
said that the law required a new designation by the
Governors of the different Slates of the Emigration
Boards, He assumed and Mr. Cornell would redesignate
the present Board as the proper one.

The Commissioners shounded to the Secretary the
general leasures of a commet between them and the
general leasures of a commet between them and the
general leasures of a commet between them and the
of five years, so as to make its responsibility
for the regulation of the immigration at this port and
the proper disburstement of the immigration at this port and
the proper disburstement of the immigration at the second contemporaneous with the life of the Board under the
existing Stafe law. Mr. Foiger seemed or receive these
subjects leas with favor, although he did not commit shows
to them. He remarked turbuer, that the operation
of the Federal law promits would plus an absolute stop
to the arrival of persons from abroad who were bredy to
become a public charge. To thus the Commissioners
raised the question of the fugitive Russian Jews, asking
what should be done in their case when there
was a benevolent society at the port waiting to provide
for them. They also spoke of the alless who arrived
for them. They also spoke of the alless who arrived
for them. They also spoke of the alless who arrived raised by the Commissioners.

After tals conference Mr. Folger left the Sub-Treasury to date again with Mr. Acton. He expects to start for

IN MEMORY OF LIEUTENANT DE LONG

A meeting of the graduates of the school-ship St. Mary was held last evening at the office of Straiton & Storm. No. 204 East Twenty-seventh-st. About thirty graduates were present. Among the guesis were Lieutenant Wilham it Jaques, Vicar-General Quinn. David Welmore, John Stratton, Captain James A. Wotton and Lieutenant John W. Danenhower. Lieutenant Jaques, in behalf of the graduates, presented to Captain Wotton for his daughter, hirs. De Long, a set of resolutions handsomely engrossed in India ink, commemorative of the death of her husband, Lieutenant-Commander De Long. Several andresses were made enlogizing the dead officer. The remarks of Vicar-General Quinn, Lieutenant De Long's sprittual adviser from boy good, were full of remainscences of him. When told of his probable appointment to the Naval Academy, Lieutenant De Long said, "Give me a chance, and if I succeed I will never disgrace you."

Lieutenant Danenhower came to the city yesterday to attend the exercises on the school-ship. He came from Chester County, Penn., where he is visiting among relatives, and he will return there to account of a light Universal the said that he re-& Storm, No. 204 East Twenty-seventh-st.

came from Chester County, Penn., where he is visiting among relatives, and he will return there tomay. To a language recorder he said that he regretted that the reported remarks of Dr. Collins, of
slinneapois, the correctness of which has since
been denied by Dr. Collins, should have again
brought up a discussion and criters of the administration of the Jeannette.

"I can only repeat," he continued, "what I said
on the day of my arrival, that I have no criticisms
to make and nothing to say until the official investigation is had. That I am stent does not imply,
nowever, that I have anything to conceal. I to-day
received a letter from Dr. Collins, in which he asserts that he was misrepresented and apologizes for
having unwittingly brought my name into the coninversy. An investigation will be held, but not
until all the survivors of the Jeannette are in this
country, and then justice, I am sure, will be done
everybody. I have been resting quiety since I left
We bington and my health is much improved. My everybody. I have been resting quietly since I left Washington and my health is much improved. My report to the Department will be ready in Septem-ber."

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

Long Branch, Aug. 10.-The Tariff Commission gave hearings at its morning session to repre-sentatives of the saddlery hardware manufacturers in New-York, New-Jersey and Connecticut, who argue that there should be no reduction of duties on imported saddlery hardware, and that if any change were made it should be in the direction of an increase of duties Representatives of the morocco leather manufacturers were also heard. They asked to have the duty on goat and sheepskins (tauned and finished) made the same as that on calfskins, viz., 25 per cent, and the duty on all kinds of morecce leather (tanned, but unfinished) 25 per

ent. D. McKeever and Henry Herrmann, of New-York, importers of dry-goods, spoke in favor of a reduction and equalization of duties and a removal of all ambiguiand equalization of the from the law. on intend visiting Trenton to-morrow to nspect the potteries there.

CROPS AND BAILWAYS IN THE WEST.

WHAT THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE WABASH SAW IN HIS RECENT JOURNEY. A. L. Hopkins, vice-president of the Wabash Rail-road Company, returned from a long visit to the South and West on Wednesday night. He was on duty at the office of the company yesterday. He looked thin, and was suffering from a severe cold which he caught in going from St* Louis to Chicago, In speaking of the crops and of the probable busi-

which he caught in going from St Louis to Chicago. In speaking of the crops and of the probable business of the railroads for the next few months, Mr. Hopkins was confident, but not enthusiastic. He said that the production of small grains was assured absolutely. In all the territory that he passed through he found a plentiful harvest of wheat and other small grains. Corn was from two weeks to a month behindhand and consequently the production could not be judged correctly. In relation to this crop he said: "Along a marrow belt on both sides of the Mississippi River there is practically no corn whatever and the fields have been abandoned. This strip of country is perhaps thirty miles wide on each side of the river. The corn has been growing very rapidly in the last few weeks, and nothing astonished me more than the evident growth of the crop in the regions which I passed through twice. The recent rains in the West, which have interfered somewhat with the harvesting of other grains, have been of mestimable value to corn. It is growing now as if it were in a hot-house. The warm damp weather makes it grow as if it were under artificial cultivation. On my return I saw in Indiana corn which was never better at this season of the year. In the Southwest especially the prospects for a large crop are excellent. In Kansas the corn is magnificent in appearance. At the same time I do not think that a large crop is assured. A late fall will make this harvest certain, but now the result can be predicted with no absolute certainty.

"The business of the railroads may not be so large as it has been in exceptional years. The higuer rate charged this year will make

large as it has been in exceptional years. The higher rate charged this year will make the actual earnings from transportation larger than ever before. Speaking of rates, I think it a great mistake that the East-bound I think it a great mistake that the East-bound rates from Chicago are not advanced. The Lake Shore Rairoad will not consent to an advance, and I am doubtful whether the Pennsylvania will do so. I think their reluctance to advance rates a great mistake. Of course their chief argument is the low rates by the water routes; but the lake vessels have made attle money in the last year, and I know that they would raise their rates if the railroads would give them a chance to do so. They are just as auxious to make money as the railroads are. The extensions of the Wabash are approaching completion rapidly. The line to Des Moines will be finished certainly by the first of next month. We shall put on through trains between Des Moines and St. Louis, for this will be the shortest route between the two points, We are extending a narrow-gauge road that recently came shortest route between the two points, we alreading a narrow-gauge road that recently came into our possession to Fonda, on the Ilinois Central, 150 miles northwest of Des Montes. This line will also be completed by September I, and it will give the Wabash an immense advantage over its rivals. The Humeston and Shenandoah branch, which we are building jointly with the Burlington and Oniore will be ready for business by the 1st of and Quincy, will be ready for business by the 1-t of October. By that time the new construction of our company will be ended."

CROPS IN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

Washington, Aug. 10 .- The August crop returns of the Department of Agriculture, the work of about 6,000 correspondents, give estimates covering the entire producing area of over 1,500 of the principal agricultural counties of the United States upon the condidon of most of the crops now growing.

The condition of cotton has improved during the past

month. The general average has advanced from 92 to 94. This is higher by three points than in August, 1879, and lower by eight than the August average of 1830. It is also two points lower than at this date in 1875, and one lower than in 1878, but is higher than in the five other years since 1872. There is no injury from drouth, except in slight degree in a few districts in Texas. In the entire cotton belt there is reported excess of moisture, injurious in proportion to retentiveness of soils Rust begins to appear in the districts where rains have been in excess, but without damage as yet. The caterpillar has made its appearance in all the States of the Gulf coast, and though no injury has resulted, many apprehensions of future loss are expressed. The boll-worm is also mentioned in several States.

above the average. The European outlook is favorable for a medium product, with some reduction in quality The Department of State is in reading to daivies from Consul Tanner of Liege, showing that the crops in Eng-

The Department of State is in receipt of advices from Consil Tanner of Liege, showing that the crops in England and Beigium have suffered severely through the protracted wet weather. Farmers in freignum only hope at the best to secure a half vield of the wheat crop. Market-gardens have sustained heavy damage and frish polatices are taken out of a soil so wet that they begin to rot a week after they are gathered. Large importations must necessarily follow, and American farmers are strongly arged to devise means for placing their firsh polations on the markets of Strussels and Antwerp, where they will must with ready sales this coming winter. The same Consul reports in regard to the English hop crop as follows:

The enormous value of this crop is little known even in England. The acreage in the Kingdom is close upon 70,000, and the difference between a good crop, say of 10 cev. per acre. and a blighted crop of only 2 cew, per acre and a brighted crop of only 2 cew, per acre and a brighted crop of only 2 cew, are in represented by millions. A large, good crop would readle an average of \$25 the ewit, while a crop of 2 cew to the scre of as good a quality as the other in the production of young fresh vines would probably lead \$50; but importations from the United States so completely rule prices that certainty as to figures can only be reached when the quantities of said imports are ascertained. At the date of the Consul's writing (July 20, 1882) the prospects of the hop yield in England and other European States were gloonly in the extreme, the persistent wet weather having produced a bad failure, leaving only hopes that a bare half crop may be secured.

FAU CLARGE, Wis., Ang. 10.—The harvest has begun in

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Aug. 10.-The harvest has begun in earnest, and reports are all favorable, barring some dam-age done by chinch bugs to the late spring wheat and onts. Corn is a vancing wonderfully, and the possesset is the best for years. The loss by last week's storms is triffing.

MONTREAL, Aug. 10.-The Grand Trunk crop reports, gathered from about 120 places in Ontario and Queber, show that the fail wheat is proving to be one of the best crops on record, and that the spring wheat promises rather more tone an average yield. Hay is a fair average; barley rather over than under an average; peas and oats are heavy crops, and roots are promising well.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Aug. 10.—The winter-wheat crop just harvested is the finest ever raised here, and little damage was none to that in shock. The barley crop is damage was done to that in shock. The barley crop is damaged as to quality, but tye escaped injury. Although outs are body lodged, the best yield ever known is looked for. Spring wheat will turn out well, and the benefit to corn from the rain will more than counterbalance the legary done by the rain to other crops. Reports from Southern Illinois state that corn has been greatly improved in condition by the rains, and that the other crops are comparatively uniquired.

A BRITISH SWINDLER IN LUCK.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—The British Goverument has decided to abandon proceedings in the case of Alexauder Dairympie Dingwail, for whom a warrant was issued four months ago, upon the charge of forgery. was issued four moneys age.

The crime of which he was accused was committed in
the partsh of St. Andrew, Helborn, Middlesex County,
the partsh of St. Andrew, 1880, the yieldin being Wilham the parish of St. Andrew, Headen, and the William England, in December, 1880, the victim being William England, in Solicitor. The latter was visited by Discussion, a solicitor. The latter was visited by Discussion, who, representing himself to be a bepta work with which, who represent himself to be a bepta work of St. Member of Parhament for George McPherson, Bart., Member of Parhament for Eiginoorough, and obtained from him a loan of 2291.

THE COURTS.

CIVIL NOTES. Judge Van Hoesen, in the Court of Common Picas, granted yesterday a decree of absolute divorce in favor of Herman Lowe against his wife, Caro-

The application for alimony and counsel fees made by Margaret Melver in an action against her hus band, George Mciver, for a divorce, was denied yester day by Justice Donohue, in the Supreme Court, Cham-

Justice Donohue, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday appointed James W. Ranney, Edward J. Knight, and Simon M. Erlich as commissioners to inquire into the samity of Thomas D. Maitland, who is confined in the Lunat.c Asylum on Blackweh's Island. Justice Donohue, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, rendered a decision yesterday in which he directs that E. L. Owen must furnish a further bill of particulars in his sun against the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng to recover \$5,055 99, a balance alleged to be due on our

Argument was heard yesterday before Judge Wallace, in the United States Circuit Court, on a nec